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demic some three hundred years ago. This is supposed to have been bubonic plague. Until this year (1902) no other epidemic has visited Amoy while plague existed. Of endemic cholera and smallpox there have been a few cases each year. In 1895 there were so many cases of cholera that at one time it was feared it would become epidemic. This year (1902) there have been so many cases of cholera that at one time it was feared it would become epidemic. This year (1902) there have been so many cases of cholera that for all practical purposes it may be said to be epidemic. On the other hand there are fewer cases of plague itself than there have been since it appeared in 1895. In Tongan and Choanchew, however, there are at present more cases of plague than in any previous year. In Choanchew both plague and cholera are epidemic, though there are fewer cases of both diseases than in ordinary epidemics.

It is impossible to get accurate statistics of the number of deaths that have occurred from plague in Amoy since its inception. Dr. Tan Thien-un, a very close observer, estimates the number of deaths from plague each year as over 6,000. He estimates the population of Amoy to be 300,000. This would give us 2 per cent per annum, which is, I think, too low an estimate. That Dr. Tan's estimate is not exaggerated is proved by absolutely accurate statistics which I have of the number of deaths from plague among our Christians and adherents in the Tongan district. Of 300 church members (living in dozens of villages) 63, or 21 per cent, have died from plague in seven years. In the month of May alone 20 out of the 300 Christians and adherents have this year died of plague. From these statistics we can get a fair idea of the number of deaths from plague in the Choanchew and Chiangenew prefectures during the seven years it has prevailed.

Respectfully,

J. A. OTTE, M. D.

J. H. FESLER,

United States Consul, Amoy, China.

Changchow, Hangchow, Chinkiang, Kiangyin, Cholera in Shanghai, Soochow, and Wusieh.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 24, 1902.

SIR: I have to confirm the following telegram of June 17:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Cholera increasing here. About 30 foreign cases; unknown, but large number of natives dying daily.—GOODNOW.

During the week ended June 15 the municipal physician reported During the week ended 150 deaths from diarrhea among natives. June 27 he reports 181 deaths of natives from cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea.

I am unable to believe these figures to be correct. During the week ended June 15 the Ningpo Guild, of 50,000 members, buried 225 people, who were too poor to buy their own coffins, members of that guild. During the past week they have buried --. The authorities of the guild say that these cases are all from cholera.

Hangchow, Soochow, Wusieh, Changchow, Kiangyin, and Chinkiang are suffering from cholera worse than is Shanghai, and yet, from the figures of the guild given above, I am forced to believe that from 200 to 300 Chinese are dying daily from cholera. The foreign physicians say that 2 to 4 foreigners are dying daily.

Respectfully,

JOHN GOODNOW, United States Consul-General.

The Assistant Secretary of State.

COSTA RICA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon-Fruit port-Yellow fever.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 17, 1902: Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2 cases, no deaths; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 6. Prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever. Two cases of yellow fever, noted herein, were admitted to the United Fruit Company's hospital July 10, brought, respectively, from Lent Junction and Guasimo, 20 and 51 miles from this port, on the line of the Costa Rica Railway. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Six deaths, noted herein, occurred in this port during the past week, all colored, 4 males and 2 females, due to, respectively, remittent fever, heart disease, dysentery, tetanus, and 2 from chronic malarial fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 10, steam-ship Olympia; crew, 37; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 11, steamship Alabama; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 12, steamship Algiers; crew, 32; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 15, steamship Alleghany; crew, 44; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, 10; baggage disinfected, none. July 16, steamship Holstein; crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CUBA.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended July 19, 1902:

OFFICE.

Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health. Number of crews of outgoing vessels inspected Number of passengers, outgoing vessels, inspected Number of health certificates issued Number of immune certificates issued Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.	15 679 294 17 73
SANATOR.	
Number of cargo vessels disinfected during week Number of pieces of baggage disinfected Number of passengers and crews (outgoing) inspected SHORE PLANT.	3 209 106
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	32 29 47 1, 890
I inclose herewith the mortuary data for the week. Respectfully, A. H. Glennan, Surgeo	m.

The SURGEON GENERAL.